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No. 13001. "Castanea sp. A vigorous growing grove of Chinese chestnut trees at the foot of a hill and having burial mounds in their midst. Notice in this and the following photographs the low branching habits of this chestnut, showing it to be of no value as a timber tree."

Frank N. Meyer, Village of Scho dja dien tze, Chili Province, China, June 3, 1913. Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 13002. Castanea sp. "A row of chestnut trees growing at the base of a stony hill. Notice the scars on the trunks, caused by attacks of the bark disease."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Province, China, June 3, 1913. Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 13003. Castanea sp. "A plantation of chestnut trees, growing on very poor gravelly soil, badly attacked by the bark disease fungus. Many small dead branches may be seen while some trees have very ugly wounds on their main trunks."

Frank M. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Province, China,
June 3, 1913. Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 13004. "Castanea sp. A row of chestnut trees growing in good soil. The wounds they have acquired through attacks of the bark fungus are healing over again."

Frank W. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China,
June 3, 1913. Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 13005. "A double row of Chinese chestnut trees planted along a stony mountain ditch. Notice how well scraped the trunks and larger limbs are."

Frank W. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China,
June 3, 1913. Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 13006. "Castanea sp. Large ugly wounds on the main trunk of a Chinese chestnut tree growing on poor soil. This specimen is in the plantation shown in photo No. 13003. Material from this tree sent from Tientsin."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov., China, June 3, 1913. Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 13007. "Castanea sp. Large wounds on the trunk and main branches of a Chinese chestnut tree, also found in the plantation shown in photo No. 13003. The dead stump in the center shows the destruction caused by the bark fungus."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Prov.,
FOREIGN SEED AND PLANT INTRODUCTION. China, June 3, 1913. Identified as castanea mollissima.



No. 13008. "Castanea sp. Trunk of a very old Chinese chestnut tree, showing partly healed scars of wounds that were inflicted on it fifty or more years ago, demonstrating that this bark fungus may not be a recently developed parasite."

Frank N. Meyer, near San tun ying, Chili Province, China,
June 3, 1913. Identified as Castanea mollissima.



No. 13009. "Populus simonii. A very large specimen of a Chinese poplar which thrives especially well in sandy lands where water is not too far from the surface. The trunks of these poplars are the source of a never-failing supply of cheap lumber for the Chinese."

Frank H. Meyer, village of Tao ma tzai, near San tun ying,



No. 13010. "Pinus sinensis.. A large specimen of the common pine of northern China, growing along a highway and creating a very artistic and picturesque effect by its sturdy spreading growth."

Frank N. Meyer, Village of Tao ma tzai, Chili Province, China,
June 3, 1913.



No. 13011. "On the river Pei ho. Small vessels loaded till overflowing with reed (Arundo phragmites) and huge stacks of the same product piled up on the opposite shore. The Chinese use this reed in numerous ways in the construction of their cheaper sorts of dwellings."

Frank N. Meyer, Tientsin, China, June 12, 1913.



No. 13012. "Prunus pseudo-cerasus. Small sweet red cherries, a whole plate full. These cherries grow in numbers from one to six on the tomentose little peduncles. Seeds sent under Nos. 36540, 36107 and 36108."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 22, 1913.



No. 13013. "Prunus pseudocerasus. A cultivated Chinese cherry, growing to a tall bush 10-15 feet high. Loves sandy and rocky soils along mountain streamlets. See photo no. 13012 for fruits. Material sent under Nos. 36540, 36107 and 36108."

Frank H. Meyer, Ying tau ko, Chili Prov., China, September 12-13.



No. 13014. "Prunus tomentosa. A plate and cup full of bush cherries. This is a very promising hardy fruit for semiarid regions, thriving especially well when grafted on Amygdalus davidiana. See the many numbers for further information. Chinese names, 'Ying tau'r' and 'Suan ying tau'r'."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, June 26, 1913.



No. 13015. "Cucurbita pepo. A large pile of harvested winter squashes. These are of large size and in color are yellow with green blots, and they are ribbed. Fit to be grown in semiarid regions where the soil is slightly alkaline. Chinese name 'Hsi ghu lu', meaning 'western squash'. Seeds sent in under No. 1965a, SPI No. 56773."

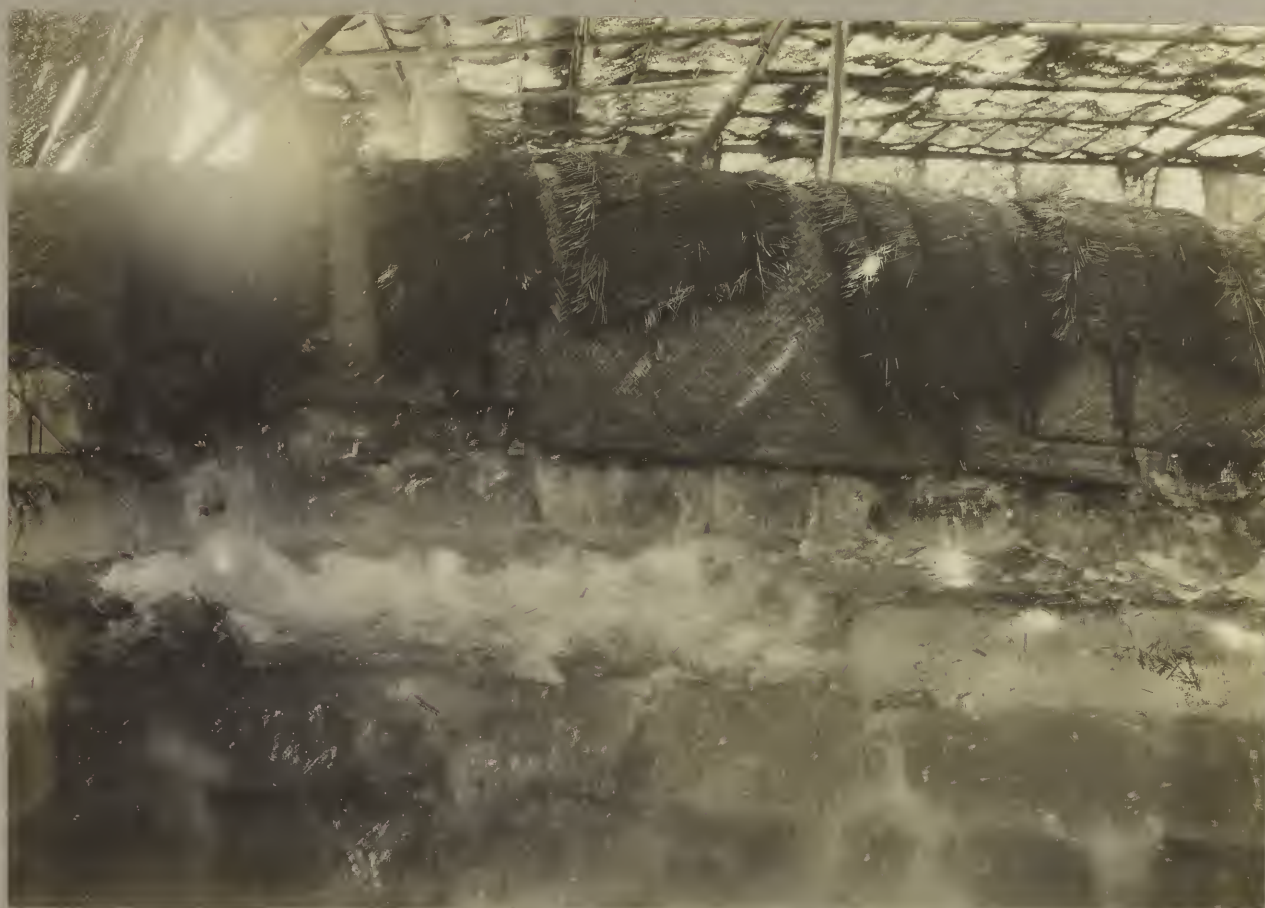
Kalgan, Chili Prov., China, September 5, 1913.



No. 12016. "Brassica oleracea caulorapa. A vegetable garden at Kalgan showing some rows of a very large variety of kohlrabi, of which specimens attain weights of up to 25 lbs. One live plant sent to Chico under No. 1024, . Seeds sent to Washington under No. 1957a, SPI No. 36770, which numbers give further information."

Frank M. Meyer, Kalgan, Chili Prov., China, September 5, 1913.

See photo number 5952 for fruit.



No. 13017. "The interior of a primitive ice storage shed in Peking. Such an ice shed is simple a dug-out, where in winter the blocks of ice are piled up. In spring the ice is covered over with matting, made from sorghum, and a thick layer of earth is spread all over and around it. Ice is kept this way until the new supplies come in."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, June 23, 1913.



No. 13018. "A Chinese cart loaded with ice standing before the storage on a burning summer day. The main consumers of this ice are the fruit, vegetable, meat and fish dealers, while quite a quantity of it is used in the manufacture of primitive sherbets and in cooling soft drinks."

Frank M. Meyer, Peking, China, June 28, 1913.



No. 13019. "Phaseolus aureus. A cart full of tubs of bean sprouts, produced by the humble mung bean. These bean sprouts are eaten as a vegetable, when scalded, and they are a very tasteful product when served cold^{ES} salad with some soy-bean sauce, vinegar and oil sprinkled over them. Sixteen or seventeen catties of dry beans supply from fifty to sixty catties of sprouts."

Frank H. Meyer, Peking, China, June 28, 1913.



No. 13020. "Amygdalus davidiana. Fifteen hundred pounds of wild peach stones, in the courtyard of a Chinese inn in Peking. Collected from all parts of Chili Province. The seeds here photographed were sent to Chico on October 16, 1913, under No. 1892a, SPI No. 36664."

Frank W. Meyer, Peking, China, October 7, 1913.



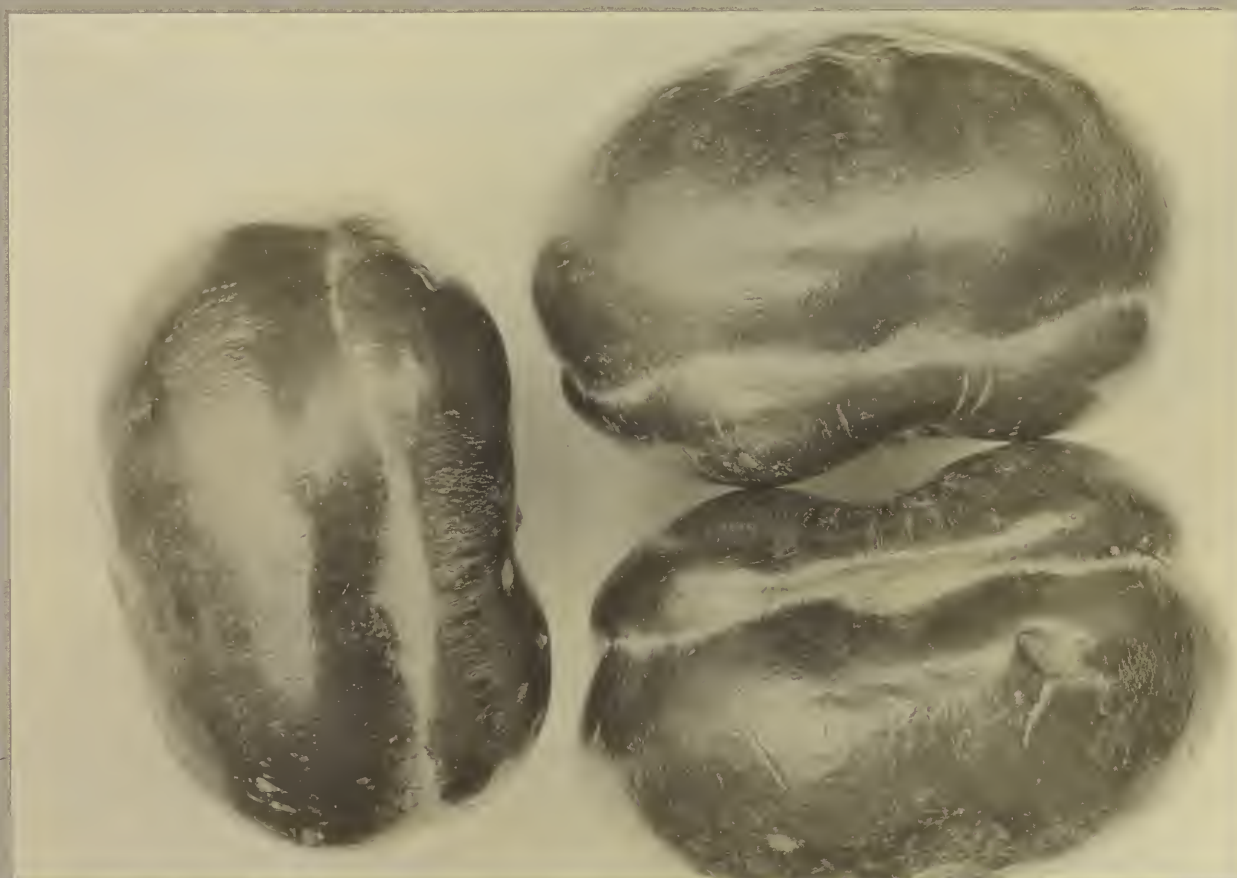
No. 13021. "A Chinese cart loaded with seven boxes of seeds, mostly wild peach stones and chestnuts, leaving the hotel en route to America. The cases are addressed to Mr. H. H. Hicks, U. S. Despatch Agent at San Francisco, California."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, October 16, 1913.



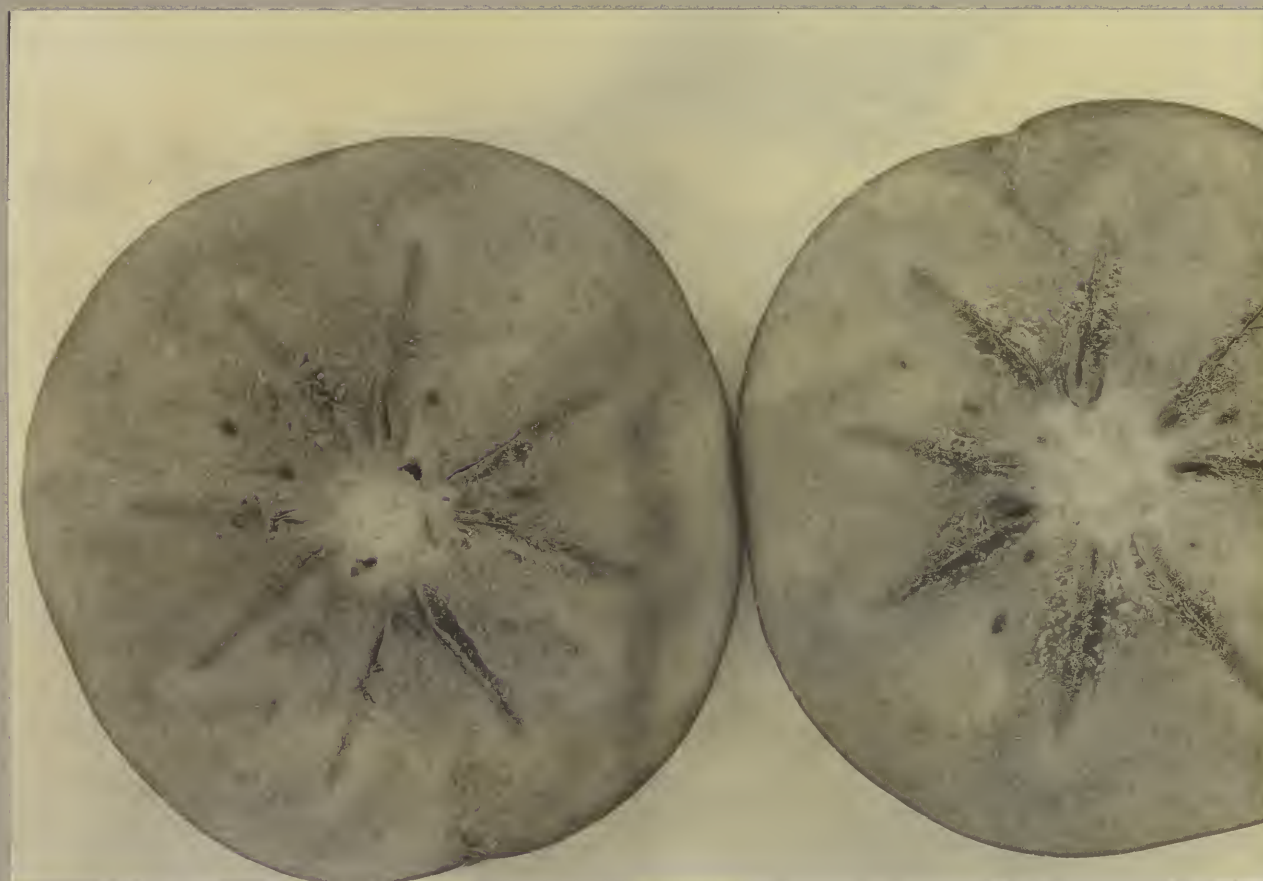
No. 13022. "Populus (alba) tomentosa. A row of
stately specimens of the north Chinese white poplar,
called in Chinese 'Pai yang shu'. These trees are pruned
high up so as to produce a maximum amount of trunk. They
are extensively used for building purposes. Notice the man
standing near the first tree from the left."

Frank M. Meyer, near Ying tau ko, Chili Prov.,
China, September 12, 1913.



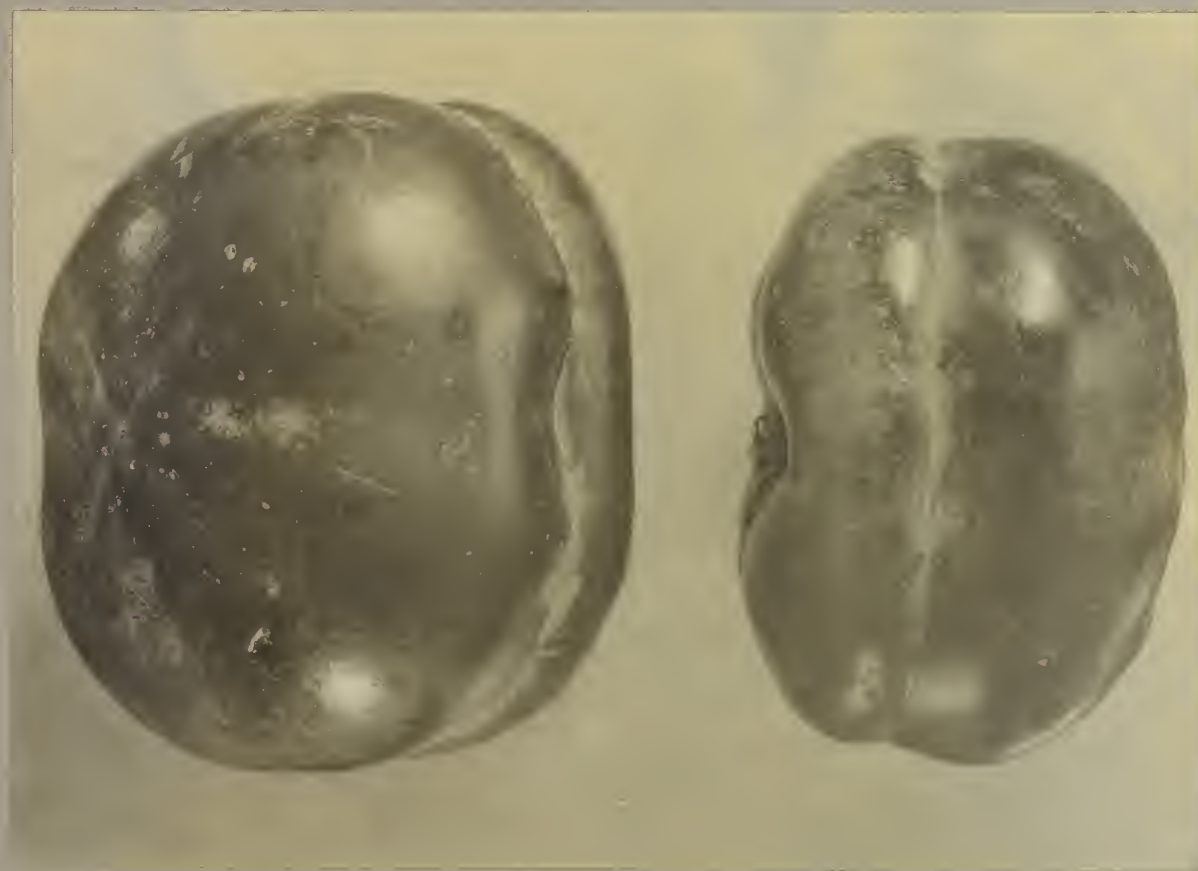
No. 13023. "Diospyros kaki. Three large Tamopan persimmons having the equatorial incision close to the peduncle and being of flatter shape, in general, than another variety passing under the same name."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, October 18, 1913.



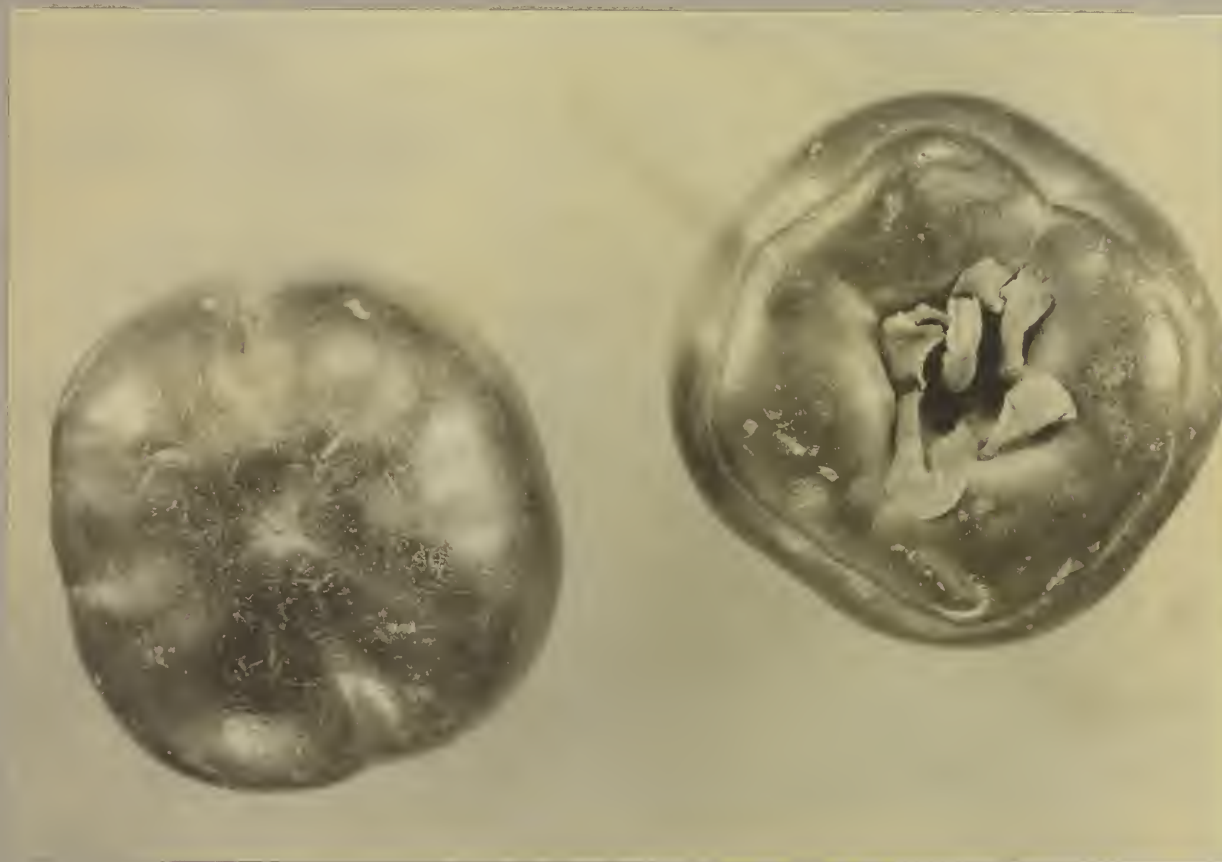
No. 13024. "Diospyros kaki. A large Tamopan persimmon of the flattened type, cut through to show the absolutely seedless character of this variety. There is also not the slightest trace of astringency to be found in these persimmons, and in case they do acquire these undesirable qualities in America it must be due to stock and to foreign pollen."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, October 18, 1913.



No. 13025. "Diospyros kaki. Two Tempoan persimmons of a slightly square type and less flat than the other. Also, the incision tends more toward the center. The larger fruit measures exactly one foot in circumference, while the smaller one is eleven and one-half inches."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, October 16, 1913.



No. 13026. "Diospyros kaki. A new and rare variety of persimmon, almost square, having the incision very close to the peduncle. Two and one-half inches in diameter, perfectly seedless and non-astringent. Somewhat less sweet than the Tamopan variety."

Frank H. Meyer, Peking, China, October 16, 1913.



No. 13027. "Diospyros kaki. The new variety of persimmon, mentioned in the preceding photograph, showing how remarkably near the peduncle the incision is placed. The cut specimen exhibits its perfect seedless character. No specific Chinese name has as yet been ascertained from the dealer of whom we procured these specimens."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, October 16, 1913.



No. 13028. "A north Chinese persimmon of the 'lotus-flower' type, as figured on page 13 of my bulletin on Chinese fruits (BPI 204). This variety, however, has no furrows across its fruits and may be a distinct type."

Frank M. Meyer, Peking, China, October 16, 1913.



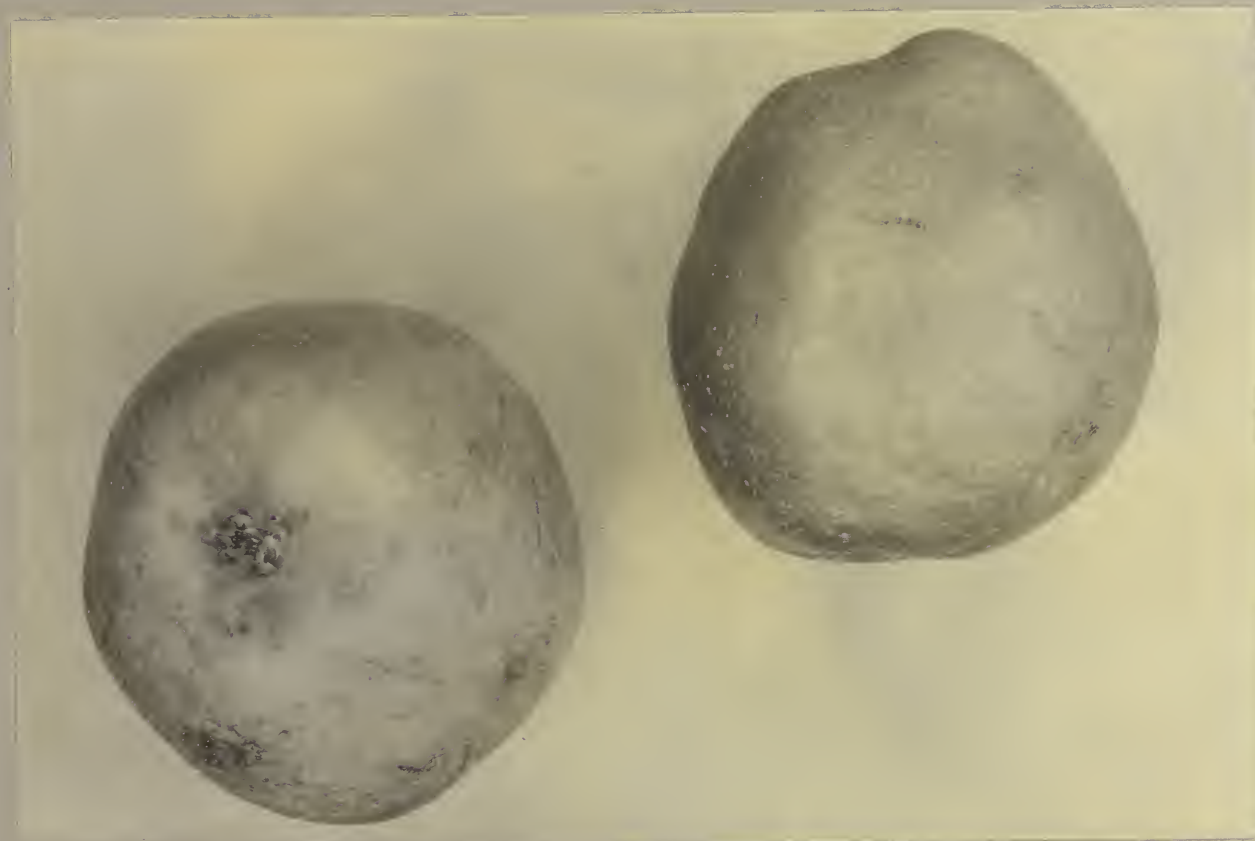
No. 13029. "Diospyros kaki. A beautiful variety of persimmon called 'whu sou'. The fruits are rather small, 2 inches in diameter, and contain seeds. The color, however, is of a most attractive orange-red and their taste fresh-sweet. They cannot be kept long and last only a month in the Peking market. Apparently the same variety as that sent under No. 22369."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, October 7, 1915.



No. 13030. "Pyrus chinensis. Four specimens of the so-called 'Pe-king pear' or in the vernacular 'Pai li', meaning white pear. This pear is considered the finest pear in north China and is always high priced, though it is decidedly a small sized fruit. Scions sent under SPI Nos. 16916, 17733 and 22432."

Frank H. Meyer, Peking, China, October 13, 1913.



No. 13031. "Pyrus chinensis. Two fruits of the so-called 'quince-pear', in Chinese 'Ya kwam li'. A large aromatic pear of irregular shape, very juicy and mellow, though in some specimens somewhat sour near the center. Scions sent in under SPI Nos. 17724 and 21253."

Frank W. Meyer, Peking, China, October 18, 1913.



No. 15022. "Pyrus chinensis. Two specimens of the best variety of the north Chinese hard pears, called in the vernacular 'Ya'rh li'. An excellent keeper and shipper and the flesh, though non-melting, is very sweet and juicy. Material sent in under SPI Nos. 16924, 17178, 17726, 20228, 20234, 20256, 22438 and 22442."

Frank H. Meyer, Peking, China, October 17, 1913.



No. 13033. "Pyrus chinensis. A fruit of a large ochre-yellow pear, very fragrant, though the flesh is hard and gritty, called in Chinese 'Hsiang sui li', meaning 'fragrant water pear'. Scions sent in under SPI Nos. 20332, 20245 and 20253."

Frank H. Meyer, Peking, China, October 18, 1913.



No. 13034. "Pyrus chinensis. A large but coarse variety of Chinese pear, of ocher-yellow color, called 'Ma huang li', or 'yellow horse pear'. 'Flesh hard and gritty; stands shipping and rough handling wonderfully well. Probably the same variety as has been sent in under CPI Nos. 20247 and 20251."

Frank H. Moyer, Peking, China, October 18, 1913.



No. 13035. "Pyrus sinensis. A variety of Chinese pear medium large in size; form round; color pale-yellow; flesh non-melting and of somewhat granular texture; juicy and of but moderately sweet taste. Local name, 'Pai li', meaning 'white pear', but quite different from the Peking 'Pai li'. Scions sent under No. 1137, SPI No. 38241."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, February 14, 1914.



No. 13036. "Pyrus sinensis. A variety of Chinese pear, of fairly large size; shape round; color brownish-violet; flesh hard and somewhat sour but juicy. A remarkable keeper and shipper; said to stand shipping as well as potatoes. Chinese name, 'Sze soo li', meaning 'violet brittle pear'. Scions sent under No. 1172, SPI No. 38265."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China, March 4, 1914.



No. 13037. "Pyrus sinensis. A very large variety of Chinese pear, producing fruits that often weigh one pound each. Of barrel shape; color dark yellow; flesh non-melting, somewhat coarse in texture but quite juicy and sweet. A good shipper and keeper. Of value in hybridization experiments. Chinese name 'Chin li', meaning 'golden pear'. Scions sent under No. 1136, SPI No. 38240."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China,
February 14, 1914.



No. 13038. "Pyrus sinensis. A remarkably large variety of Chinese pear, said to weigh up to one catty apiece. Shape barrel-like; color dark yellow; flesh somewhat coarse but juicy and sweet. A good keeper and shipper. Chinese name 'Ner li', meaning 'swan pear'. Scions sent under No. 1169, SPI No. 38262."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China, March 4, 1914.



No. 13039. "Pyrus sinensis. A striking variety of Chinese pear, of pale waxy yellow color; barrel shape, tapering toward base; calyx non-persistent; flesh not very granular and of sourish taste but juicy. Comes from Mong chin hsien, Honan. Chinese name 'She li', meaning 'snow pear'. Possibly a good pear for canning."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China, March 4, 1914.



No. 13040. "Pyrus sinensis. A large variety of Chinese pear, of light canary-yellow color, shaped somewhat like the larger varieties of European pears. Flesh hard and not very sweet. A good shipper and keeper and of value possibly in hybridization experiments. Chinese name 'Gao ding pai li', meaning 'tall top white pear'. Scions sent under No. 1177, SPI No. 38270."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China, March 4, 1914.



No. 13041. "Pyrus sinensis. A tree of the 'Pai li', in the center of the photograph, showing rough scaly bark and the wide spreading branches. See photograph No. 13035 for fruits. Scions sent under No. 1137, SPI No. 38241."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Ren yang tsun, near Puchow, Shansi, China, February 10, 1914.



No. 13042. "Amygdalus persica. View in an orchard of 'Fei' peaches, from which in the fall of 1913 one thousand taels' worth of fruit was sold (U. S. gold \$700.00.) These remarkably large and good peaches retail locally at from 8 to 16 cents (Mex.) a piece. Grafted trees and scions sent under No. 1213, SPI No. 38178."

Frank N. Meyer, Feitcheng, Shantung, China, March 26, 1914..



No. 13043. "Diospyros lotus. A few specimens of fruits and seeds of the 'Ghoorma' persimmon, which is so extensively used as a stock for cultivated varieties in the semiarid belt of northern China. Chinese name 'Ghae tsao', meaning 'black jujube', or 'Yuan tsao', meaning 'round jujube', both names being inappropriate as the plant is a real persimmon."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, February 14, 1914.



No. 13044. "Diospyros kaki. A very small variety of cultivated persimmon, of dark reddish color, resembling dates. This variety is often kept in water for a few weeks and when slightly fermented is hawked about at six or eight pieces for one cent (Mex.). Locally called 'Huo kuor sze sse', meaning 'fire-pot persimmon'. Scions sent under No. 1095, SPI No. 37539."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China,
February 14, 1914.



No. 13045. "Diospyros kaki. A strange variety of persimmon, with flat sides and tapering shape. Color pale orange-yellow; seedless; of sweet taste. Can be kept fresh for many months. Chinese name 'Yen pu tai sze tze', meaning 'salt bag persimmon'. Scions sent under No. 1157, SPI No. 37672."

Frank N. Meyer, Ling pau, Honan, China, December 24, 1913.



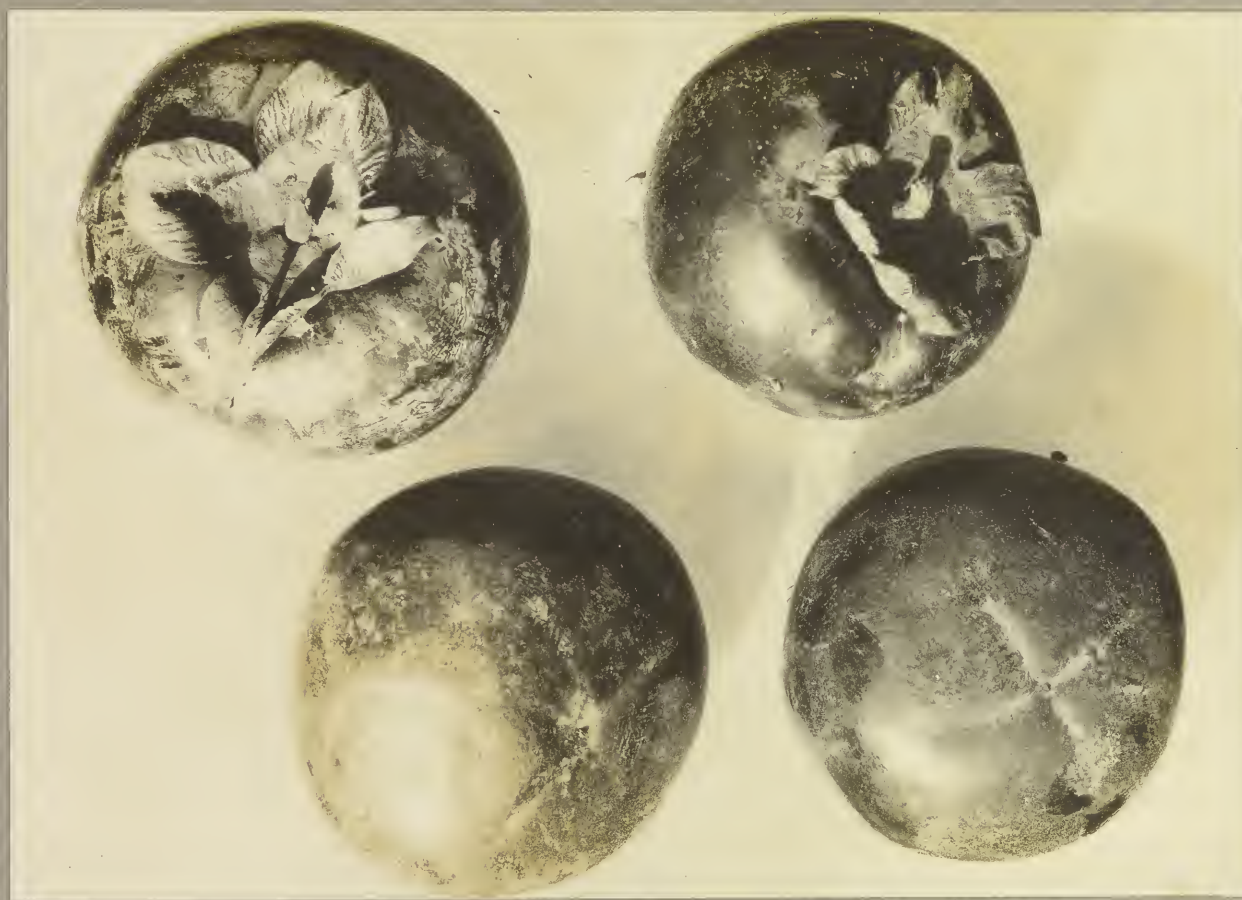
No.13046. "Diospyros kaki. A somewhat more elongated form of the 'salt bag persimmon', showing its curious form even better than is shown in photo No. 13045. Scions sent under No. 1157, SPI No. 37672."

Frank N. Meyer, Mientchi, Honan, China, February 22,
1914.



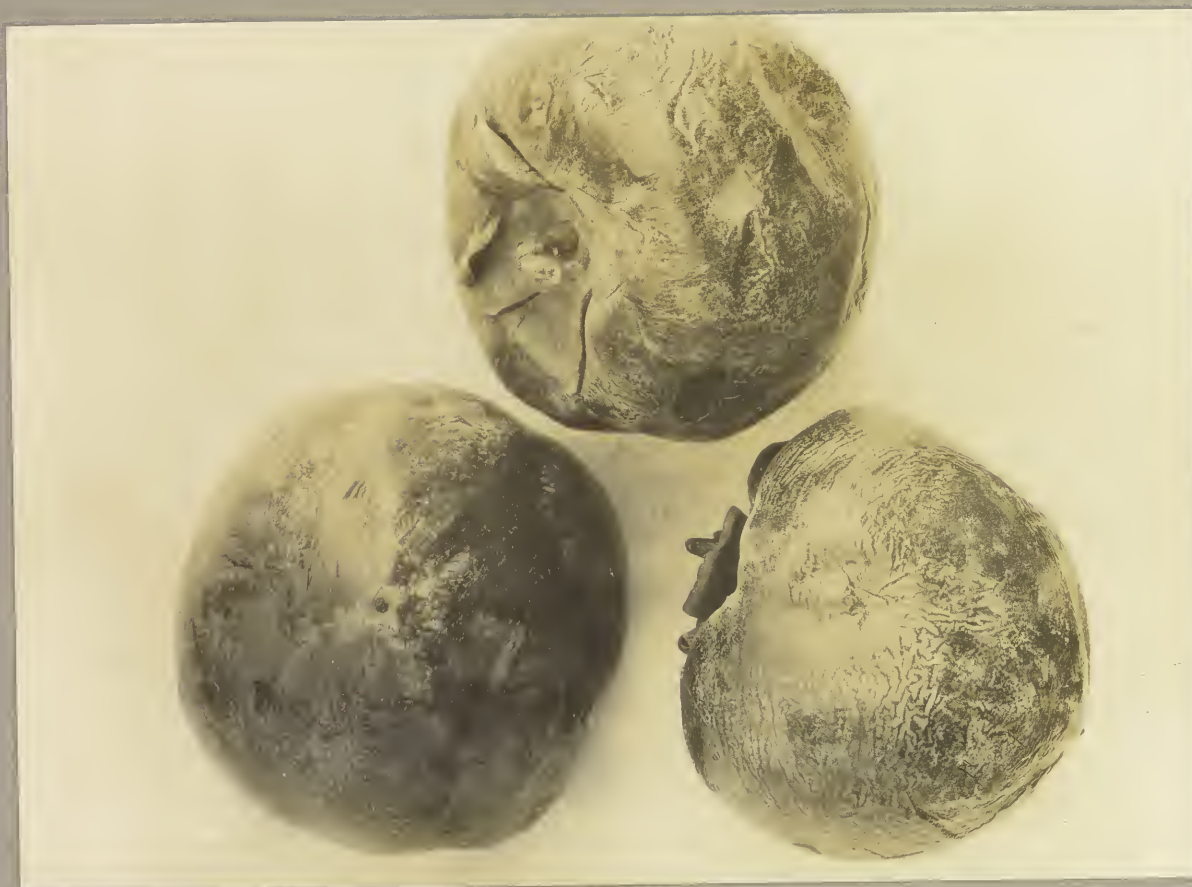
No. 13047. "Diospyros kaki. A small variety of persimmon, of orange-red color, and with some shallow, cross-like furrows on top. Apparently a form of 'Kuo kei sze sse'. Scions sent under No. 1051, SPI No. 37469."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, February 14, 1914.



No. 13048. "Diospyros kaki. A medium-large variety of persimmon, of round-flattened shape, bearing two furrows on top which form a cross. Color orange-red; seedless; of sweet taste. Chinese name, 'Kuo kei sze sse', meaning 'pan-cover persimmon'. Scions sent under No. 1051, SPI No. 37469."

Frank N. Meyer, Ling pau, Honan, China, December 24,
1913.



No. 13049. "Diospyros kaki. A medium-large variety of persimmon, of round-oblong shape; color orange-red; seedless. Meat sweet and firm; can be dried well. Chinese name 'Lien chin sze sse', meaning 'lotus heart persimmon'. Scions sent under No. 1053, SPI No. 37471."

Frank N. Meyer, Ling pau, Honan, China, December 24, 1913.



No. 13050. "Diospyros kaki. Eight small dried persimmons, producing much sugar on the skin, from which small cakes are made locally. Obtained in Ssu shui, Honan. Chinese name 'Hui sze ping', meaning 'boil-proof dried persimmon', referring to the fact that the fruit retains its shape when being boiled even a long time. Sample sent under No. 52b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21, 1914.



No. 13051. "Diospyros kaki. One of the best qualities of dried persimmons to be had in China, called 'Ho erh sze ping', meaning 'paired dried persimmons', coming from near Fuping, Shensi. These fruits taste better than figs, to most people. Scions sent under No. 1109, SPI No. 37648. Samples sent under Nos. 46b, 53b, 54b and 55b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21, 1914.



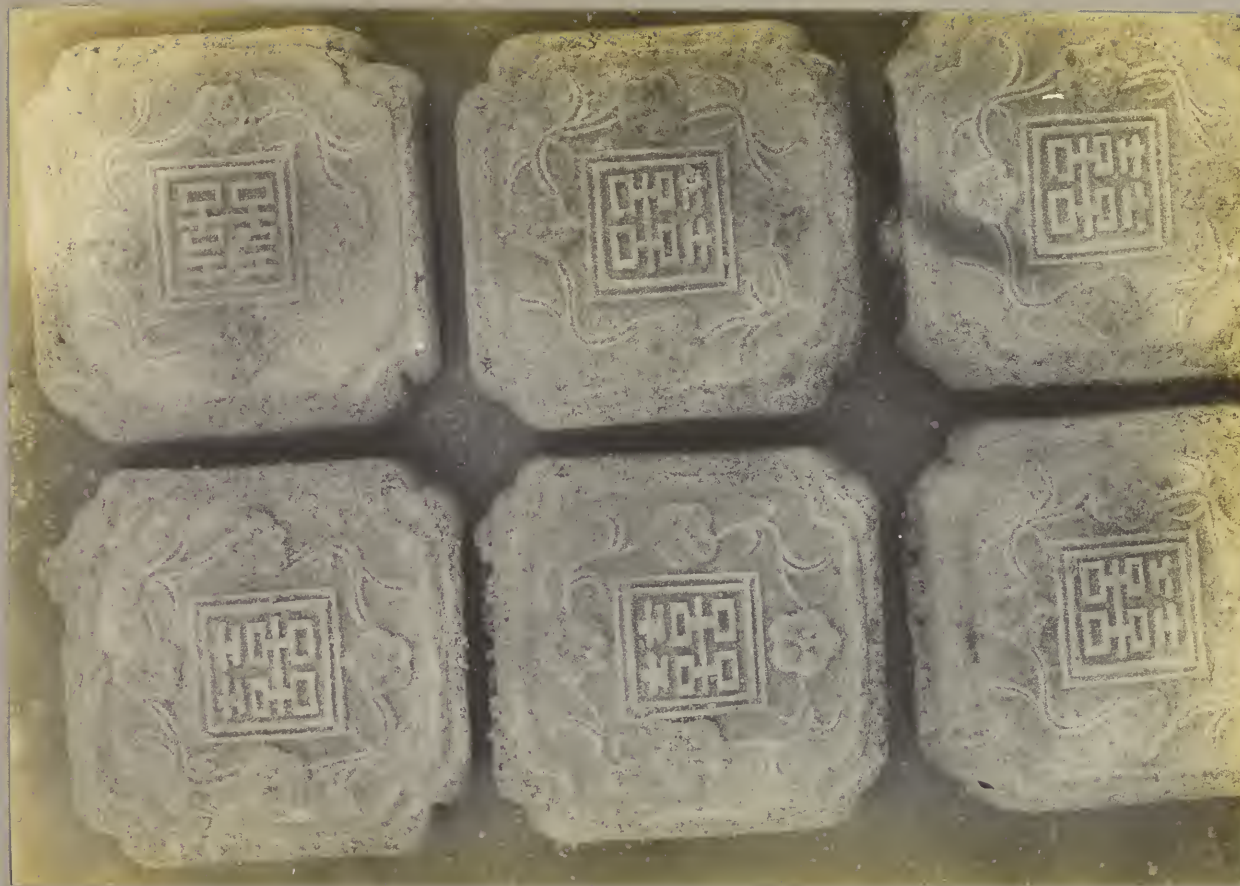
No. 13052. "Diospyros kaki. One of the largest dried persimmons of all China, most of the fruits measuring from 10 to 11 inches in circumference. Formerly they were given as a tribute to the Imperial Court at Peking. Locally they sell at 1 mace of silver per catty, about 5 cents gold per pound, which is more than twice the price paid for other varieties. Chinese name, 'Ching sze ping', meaning 'green dried persimmon'. Scions sent under Nos. 1129, SPI No. 37661, and 1134, SPI No. 37666. Sample sent under No. 62b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21, 1914.



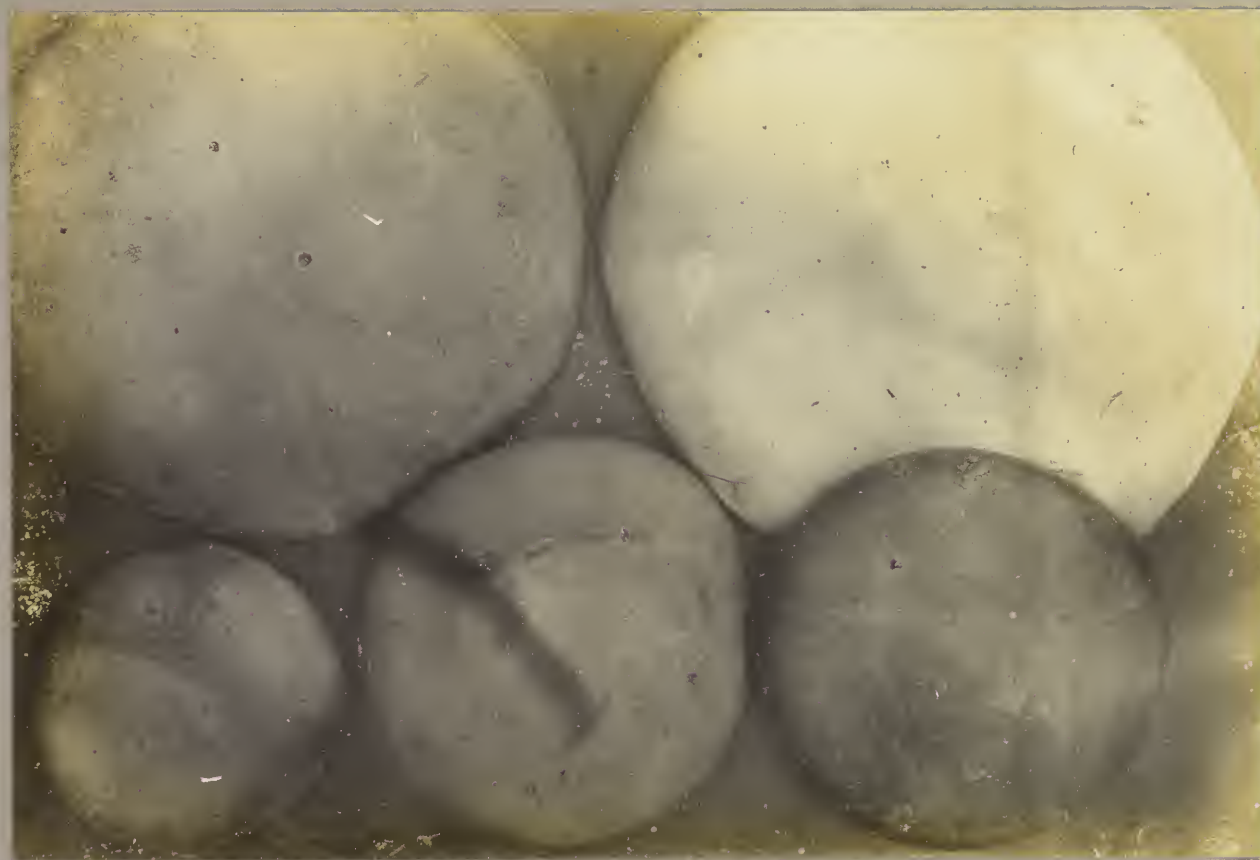
No. 13053. "Diospyros kaki. A collection of fourteen different varieties of dried persimmons, being given an airing in the sun before being packed for shipment to Washington, D. C."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21, 1914.



No. 13054. "Diospyros kaki. Square tablets of persimmon-sugar of fine quality, made from dried fruits of the 'Pen sze sse' variety. (No. 1182, SPI No. 37949.)
Sample No. 57b. One box with sugar sent in under No. 63b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 19, 1914.



No. 13055. "Diospyros kaki. Round thin cakes of persimmon sugar obtained at various places in the provinces of Honan and Shantung. Samples sent in under Nos. 64b, 66b, 67b, 68b, 69b and 70b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 19, 1914.



No. 13056. "Diospyros kaki. An old persimmon tree, probably well over a century old, said to be the 'huo kuor' variety, (No. 1095, SPI No. 37539); grafted upon the real wild persimmon, D. kaki. Note the ashy color of both scion and stock."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Nan to tchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 22, 1914.



No. 13057. "Diospyros kaki. A row of old persimmon trees, all grafted on Diospyros lotus, and planted close to a fence made of rough pieces of stone and boulders. The strip of land in front has been sown to field peas, which make but little growth in winter."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Nan to tchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 22, 1914.



No. 13058. "Diospyros kaki. A vista in an old persimmon orchard in which the soil has been sown to lentils and field peas. The Chinese do not plant orchards all to one variety; they seem to enjoy as much mixture in them as they possibly can put in. In this district here we obtained fifteen different varieties."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Nan to tchu, south of Sian-fu, Shensi, China, January 22, 1914.



No. 13059. "Diospyros kaki. Groves of persimmon trees, as scattered along the foot of the mountains, all grafted or patch-budded on Diospyros lotus, which revels in situations like this. The mountains are spurs of the mighty Tsing ling range."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Nan to tchu, south of Sianfu, Shensi, China, January 22, 1914.



No. 13060. "Diospyros kaki. A persimmon orchard, composed mainly of the 'Ching men' variety, No. 1132, SPI No. 37664, which is used extensively in this district in distilling a brandy. This variety does not seem to grow very old or to large dimensions."

Frank N. Meyer, near Puchow, Shantung, China, February 9, 1914.



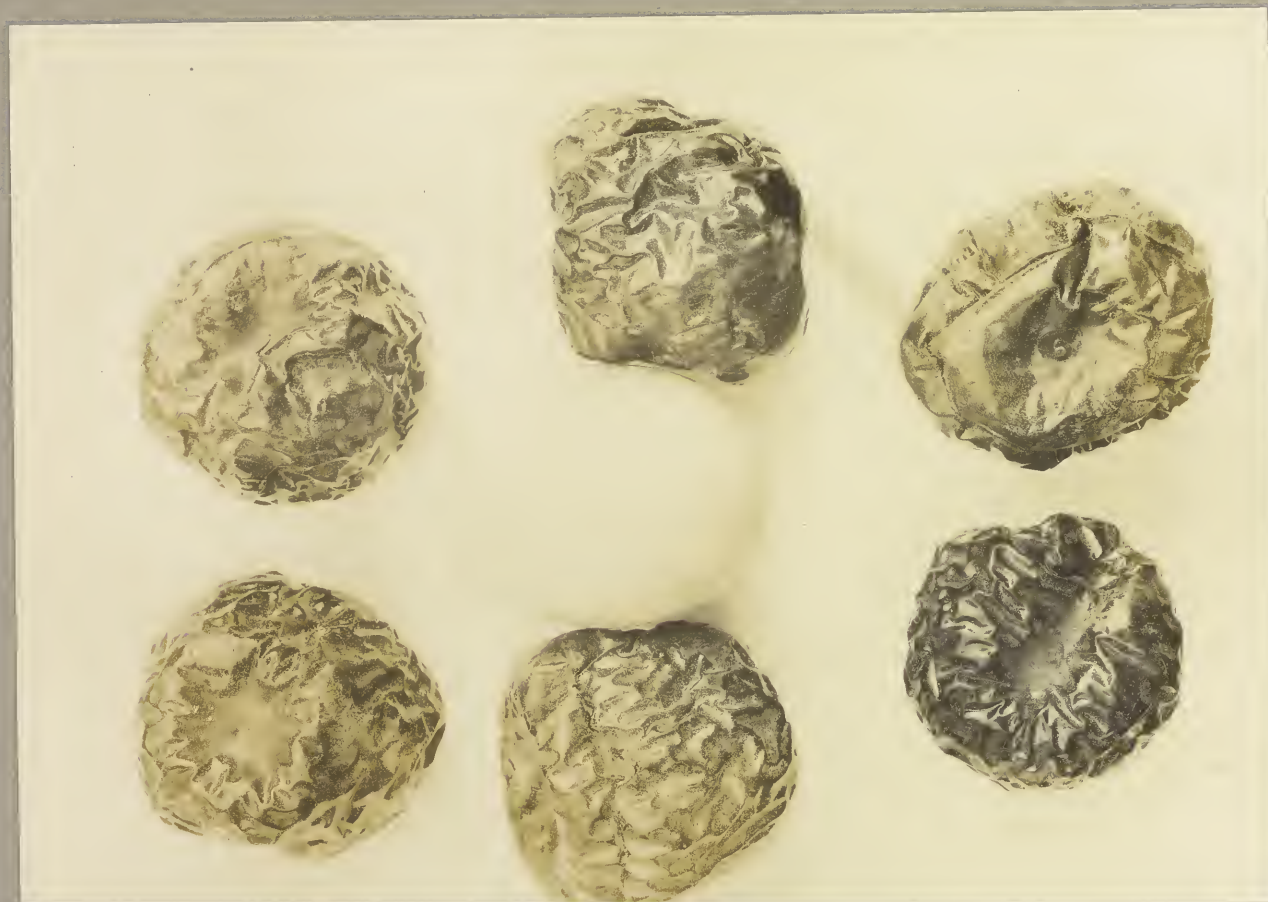
No. 13061. "Ziziphus sativa var. spinosa, natural size.
Dry fruits of a very small variety of wild jujube, growing on
dry and rocky mountain slopes. There is considerable varia-
tion among these wild jujubes, especially in regard to size
and texture of the fruits, but there can be no doubt that the
present-day large fruited forms have all been developed thru
selection from these wild forms. Sample sent under No. 98b."

Frank N. Meyer, Mientchi, Honan, China, February 22, 1914.



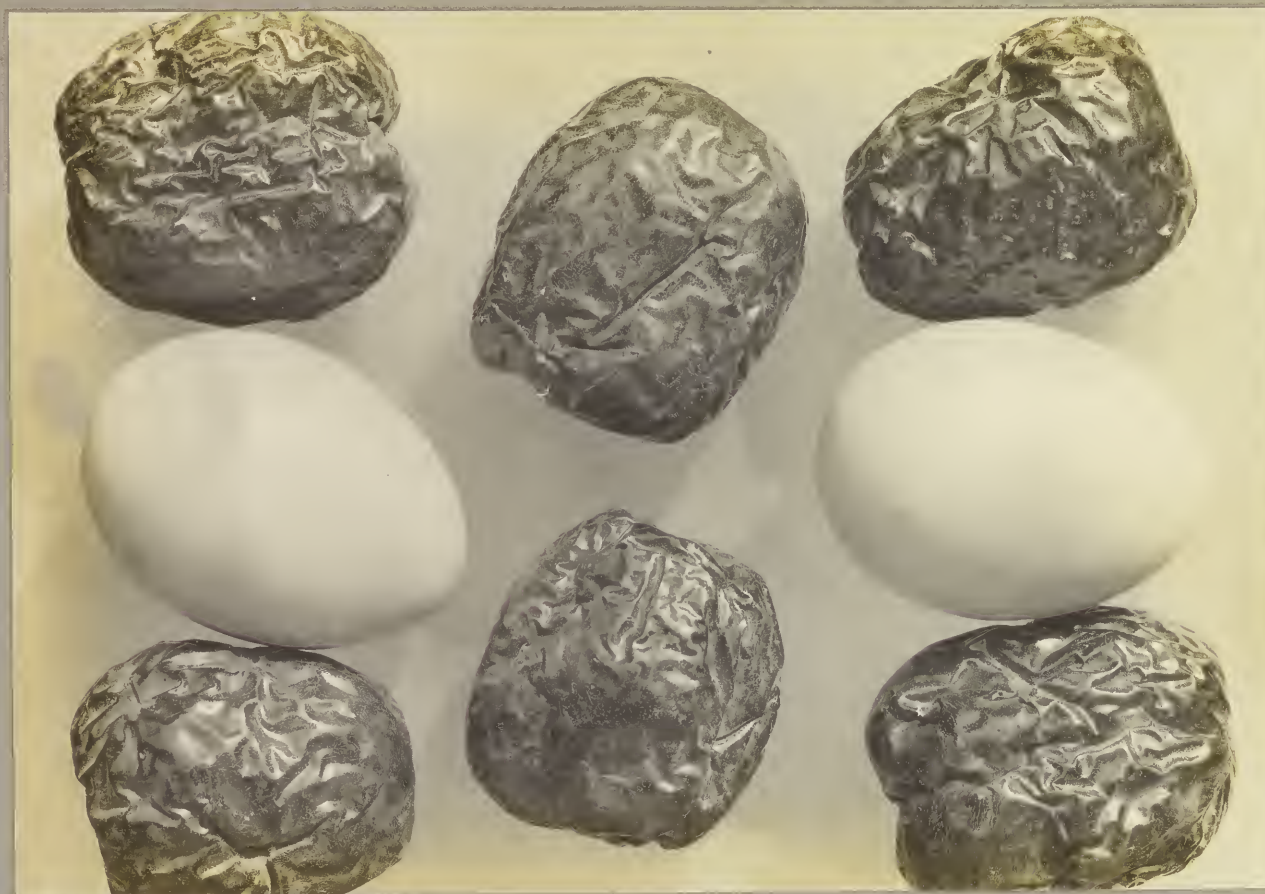
No. 13062. Ziziphus sativa. Dry fruits of a variety of jujube, called 'Tiao tsao', meaning 'stick jujube', referring to its elongated shape. The two hens' eggs are there to show the relatively large size of this variety. Scions sent under Nos. 1141, SPI No. 38244, sample under No. 86b."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, February 14, 1914.



No. 13063. "Ziziphus sativa. Dry fruits of a large variety of jujube, called 'Ta hong tsao', meaning 'large red jujube'. Although large and sweet these jujubes are not as well liked as other varieties, on account of the meat being of a spongy texture. Scions sent under No. 1058, SPI No. 37476. Sample sent under No. 77b."

Frank N. Meyer, Ling pau, Honan, China, December 24, 1913.



No. 13064. "Ziziphus sativa. Dry fruits of one of the largest varieties of jujubes in all China and perhaps in all the world. The two hens' eggs shown in the photograph are not of the smallest kind, either. Chinese name 'Ta yuan tsao', meaning 'large round jujube'. Scions sent under No. 1140, SPI No. 38243, samples under Nos. 74b and 75b."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China,
February 14, 1914.



No. 13065. "Ziziphus sativa. Remarkably large preserved jujubes, probably prepared from the 'Ta yuan' jujube. See photo No. 13064. Said to come from An-hui province. Price 90 cents (Mex.) per catty, about 33 cents gold per pound. Sample sent under No. 103b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21, 1914.



No. 13066. "Ziziphus sativa. The best quality of 'Mi
tsao' or 'honey jujube' as obtainable in the Peking market,
costing about 20 cents U. S. gold per pound. In the prepar-
ation of these jujubes honey and cane sugar are used."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21, 1914.



No. 13067. "Ziziphus sativa. A superior quality of smoked and steamed jujube, said to come from Ssu shui, Honan. Chinese name 'Hsun hui tsao', meaning 'smoked ashy jujube'. Scions sent under No. 1165, SPI No. 38258. Samples sent under No. 82b and 101b."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21, 1914.



No. 13068. "Ziziphus sativa. An orchard of the famous 'Ta yuan' jujube, showing the characteristic irregular, loose habits of this variety. The trees do not grow very old apparently. Scions sent under No. 1140, SPI No. 38243, samples under Nos. 74b and 75b. See photo No. 13064 for natural size fruits."

Frank N. Meyer, near Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, February 13, 1914.



No. 13069. "Ziziphus sativa. A few specimen trees of the 'Chi chin tsao' or 'chicken heart jujube'. This variety makes long outstretched branches, which lean over when getting older. The fruits are medium large, of a light reddish-brown color, and are especially in favor when having been put up in brandy for some time. Scions sent under No. 1143, SPI No. 38246, sample under No. 91b."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, February 14, 1914.



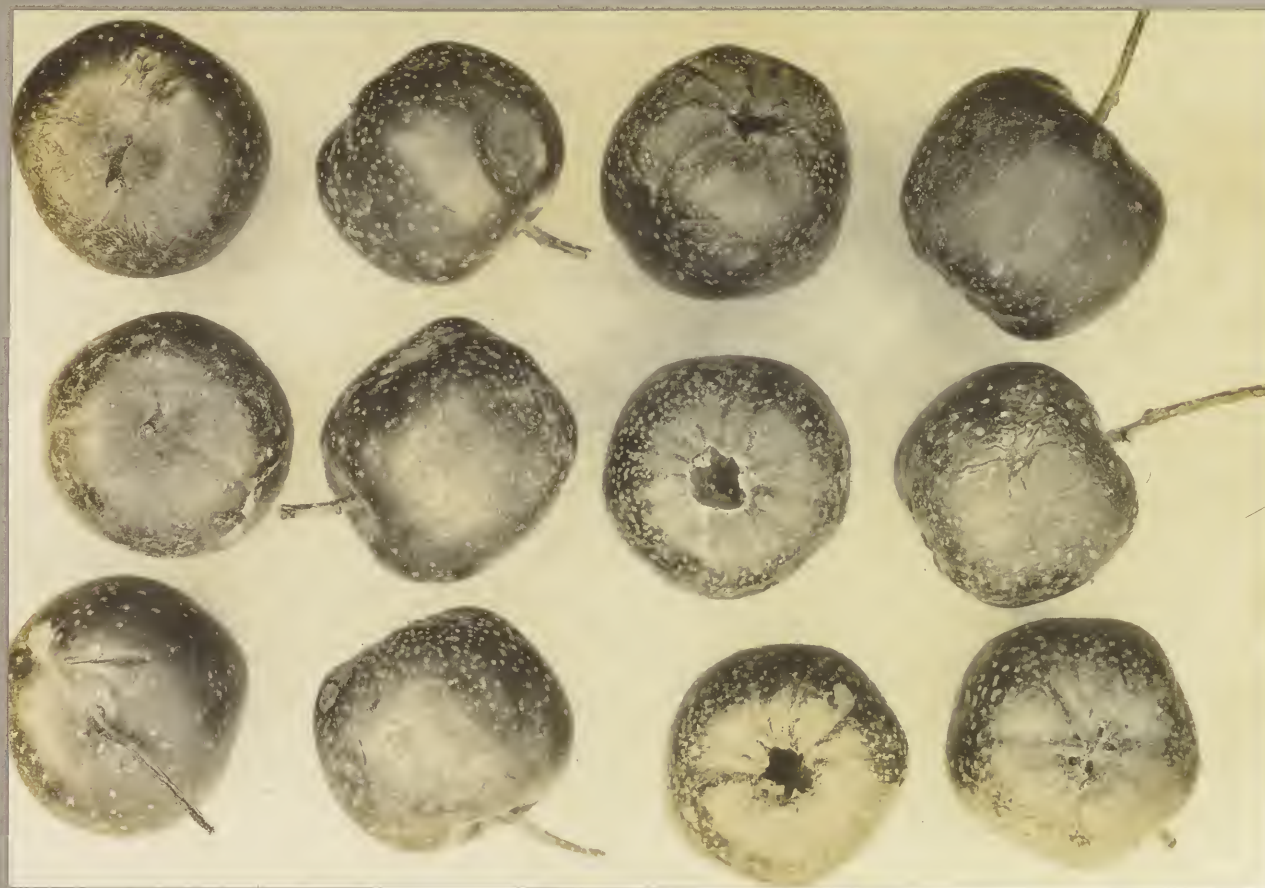
No. 13070. "Ziziphus sativa. A jujube tree, heavily attacked by a 'bunch' disease. This disease transforms all of the young growth into some kind of a 'witch broom' and it reduces the productivity of an orchard considerably. It is found not only on cultivated jujubes but on wild ones, also on apricots and Paulownia imperialis (?) or P. fortunei(?)."

Frank N. Meyer, Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, February 14, 1914.



No. 13071. "Crataegus pinnatifida. A large fruited variety of Chinese haw-fruit, of a remarkable bright scarlet color. Gives a deep red hue to jellies and preserves made from it. Said to grow at Hui hsien, Honan, north of the 'Huang ho'. Selling at 8 cents (Mex.) a catty."

Frank N. Meyer, Kaifengfu, Honan, China, March 4, 1914.



No. 13072. "Crataegus pinnatifida. A superior variety of large Chinese haw-fruits, as being sold in Tai-an fu. Scions and grafted trees sent of superior sorts under Nos. 1208, SPI No. 38283, 1209, SPI No. 38176, and 1210, SPI No. 38284. These fruits are being called 'Ta suan tsa', meaning 'large sour haw'. Sample was sent under No. 47b."

Frank N. Meyer, Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 20, 1914.



No. 13073. "Crataegus pinnatifida. A single specimen of a large-fruited Chinese haw-fruit tree, standing at the edge of a large orchard. Notice the well-rounded appearance of this specimen and its natural low-branching habits."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 29, 1914.



No. 13074. "Crataegus pinnatifida. An extensive orchard of large fruited Chinese haw-fruit trees, showing the dense and low-branching habits of this fruit tree. There is such a great demand for these haw fruits that the farmers are steadily increasing their plantings."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China, March 29, 1914.



No. 13075. "Crataegus pinnatifida. View in an orchard of large-fruited Chinese haw-fruit trees, showing the dense interweaving branches. These haw-fruits grow best on well drained gravelly or gritty loam and the finest flavored fruits come from trees that are grown on mountain terraces."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China,
March 21, 1914.



No. 13076. "Crataegus pinnatifida. A large-fruited Chinese haw tree, which has been grafted on three stems. As a rule the Chinese confine their trees to one stem only, although they prefer them branching out as near to the soil as possible, so as to be able to pick the fruits easier."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China,
March 21, 1914.



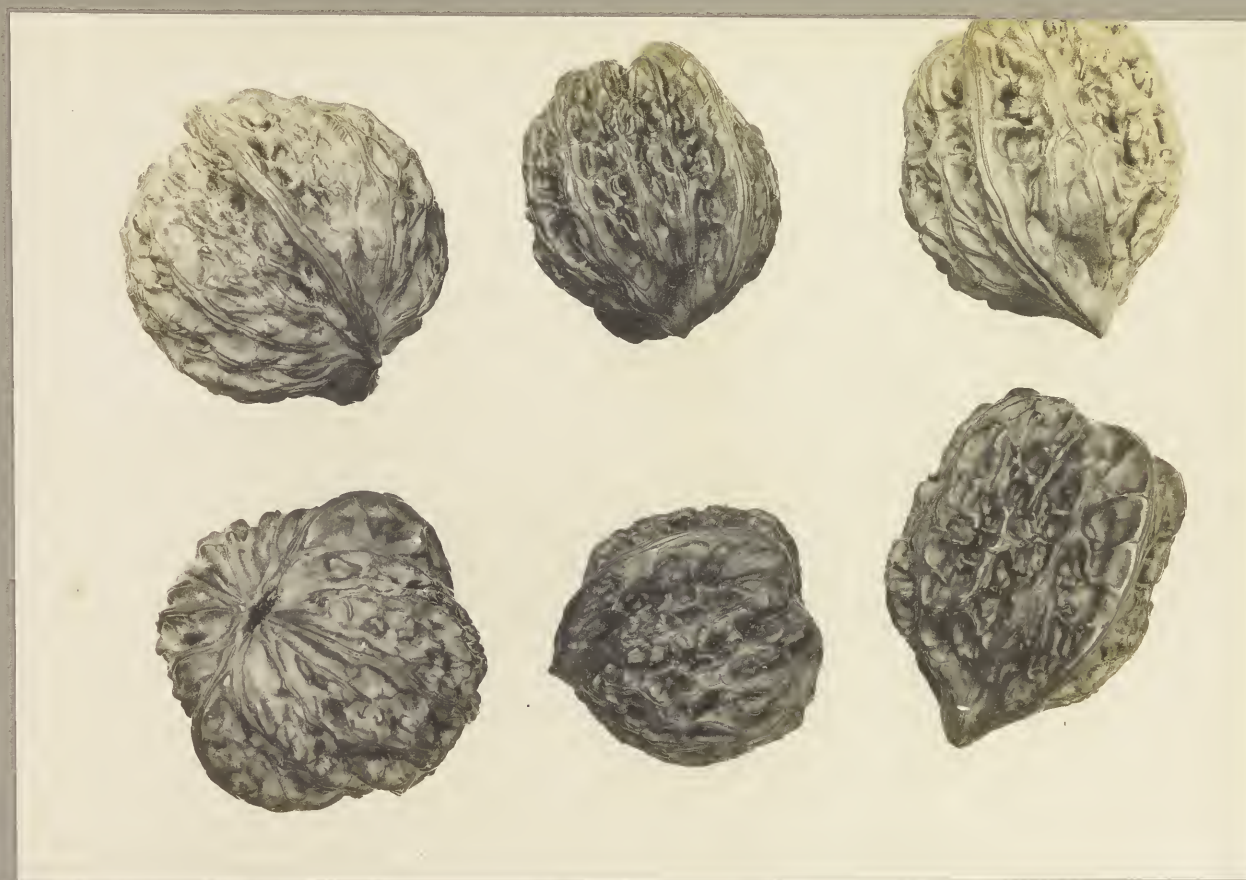
No. 13077. "Crataegus pinnatifida. An old, grafted, large-fruited Chinese haw tree, about 40 years old, at which time the greatest productivity has ceased and the tree commences dying off. Note the heaps of compost the farmer is fertilizing his orchard with."

Frank N. Meyer, near Tai an fu, Shantung, China,
March 21, 1914.



No. 13078. "Castanea mollissima. An old chestnut, full of mistletoes and galls, and with many branches torn off by storms. No disease, however, was to be seen on its bark. In this whole district there were only a few slight symptoms to be seen and this strain of chestnut might possibly be almost immune to Endothia parasitica. Nuts sent under No. 2005a, SPI No. 37548, No. 2006a, SPI No. 37799, and No. 2007a, SPI No. 37800."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Ya tze ko, south of Sianfu,
Shensi, China, January 22, 1914.



No. 13079. "Juglans sp. Three pairs of peculiar walnuts which are in great favor with the Chinese as toys, which they fumble about in pairs in the hands, so as to keep the finger muscles limber and supple. A pair of finely marked nuts may cost as much as \$5.00 (Mex.), especially if they are old.-- This nut may possibly be a hybrid between Juglans regia sinensis and Juglans mandshurica. Sample sent under No. 2051a, SPI No. 38472."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 21, 1914.



No. 13080. "Jasminum nudiflorum. A clump of hardy jasmine growing on an old grave mound. Recommended as a bank and soil binder for those sections of the United States where the winters are not too severe. Cuttings from these very plants sent under No. 1145, SPI No. 38248."

Frank N. Meyer, near Pai hsiang, Shansi, China,
February 14, 1914.



No. 13081. "Prunus triloba. A remarkably large flowered variety of the North Chinese flowering plum, growing in the garden of the German Legation at Peking. The select varieties of these plums are all budded or grafted on Amygdalus davidiana stock, on which they thrive much better than on their own roots."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 19, 1914.



No. 13082. "Phyllostachys pubescens. A large bamboo ladder, made in all probability from the above named species; in use at the Chen-men railroad station at Peking. The weight is such that one man can handle it comfortably."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, April 8, 1914.



No. 13083. "Amygdalus davidiana. Some fruits of the Davidiana peach, natural size; these fruits have no edible value at all, as they are nothing but a downy skin enclosing a hard stone. The rule at the bottom is in centimeters."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 29, 1914.



No. 13084. "Amygdalus davidiana. A branch of the Davidiana peach, with fruits somewhat larger than the average. These wild peaches may prove of considerable value in hybridization experiments."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 29, 1914.



No. 13085. "Ziziphus sativa var. spinosa. A flowering branch of the wild jujube, showing the multitudes of yellowish-green flowers on small deciduous branches. Collected on the city wall of Peking, where this jujube is a bad weed."

Frank N. Meyer, Peking, China, May 29, 1914.



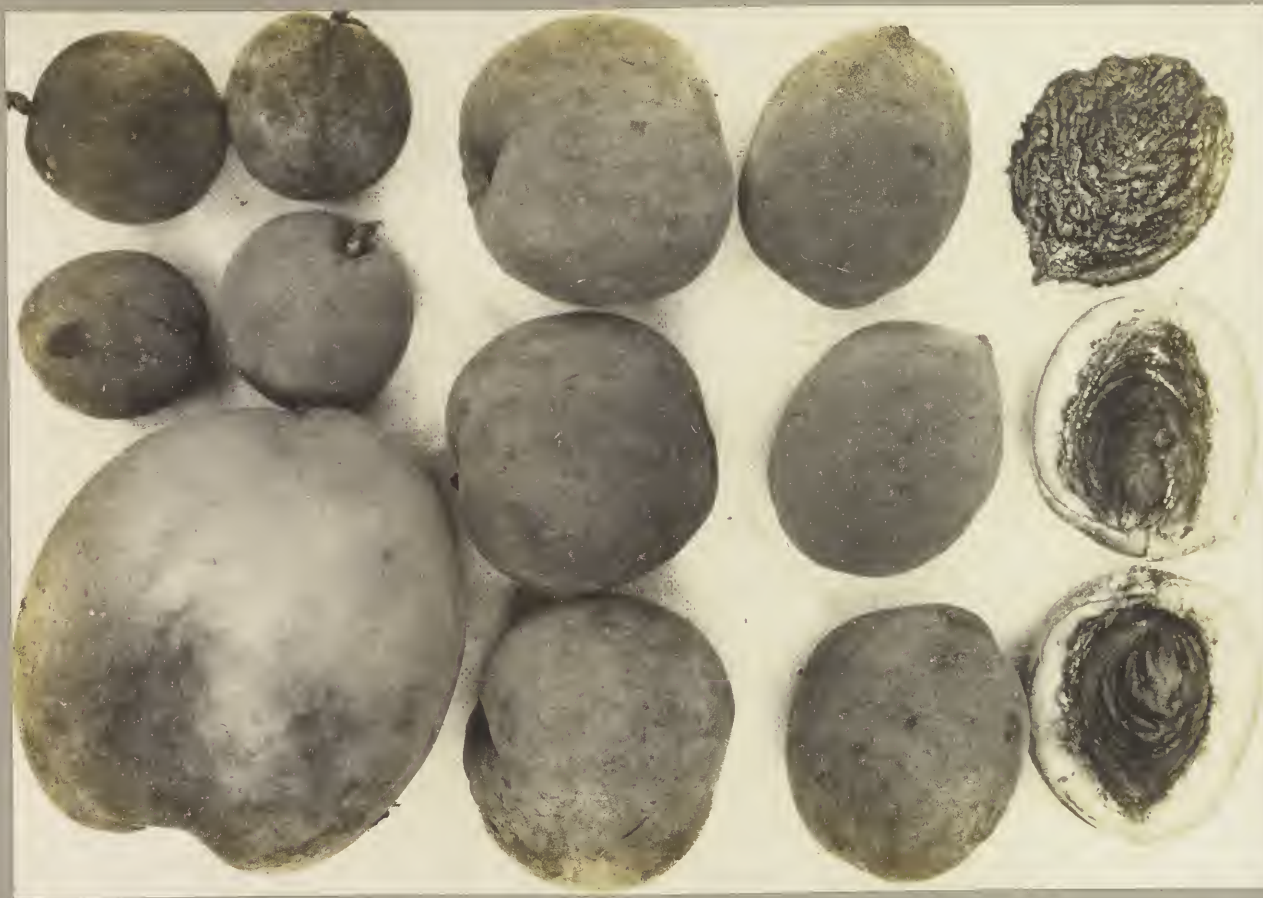
No. 13086. "Amygdalus persica, natural size. Wild peaches, sold in the streets of Sianfu at 20 pieces for 1 cent (Mex.); said to come from the neighboring mountains to the southwest. Locally called 'Ying tao', meaning 'cherry peach'. Stones sent under No. 2123a, SPI No. 39428."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, August 26, 1914.



No. 13087. "Amygdalus persica, natural size. Wild peaches below, with stones, and a medium sized cultivated variety, with some stones, above, showing differences."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, August 26, 1914.



No. 13088. "Amygdalus persica, natural size. Wild peaches of various sizes, with a cultivated peach and a stone from a cultivated peach for comparison. Some of these wild peaches were no doubt collected from trees grown in gardens, which, however, were raised originally from wild seeds. Stones sent under No. 2139a, SPI No. 40001."

Frank N. Meyer, Sianfu, Shensi, China, August 30, 1914.



No. 13089. "Amygdalus persica. Some clumps of wild peach bushes, found along the edges of loess cliffs in the foothill section of the Tsing ling range. Locally called 'Yeh tao', meaning 'wild peach'. Seeds sent under No. 2140a, SPI No. 40002."

Frank N. Meyer, village of Lau yú ko, Shensi, China,
September 5, 1914.



No. 13090. "Amygdalus persica. View of a beautiful mountain valley, where many wild fruits dotted the rocky slopes. Wild peaches were particularly abundant, but wild apricots, plums, walnuts, crab-apples, grapes, ghoormas, and yang taos also were found in greater or smaller quantities."

Frank N. Meyer, Kwan yin tang, Shensi, China, September 15, 1914.



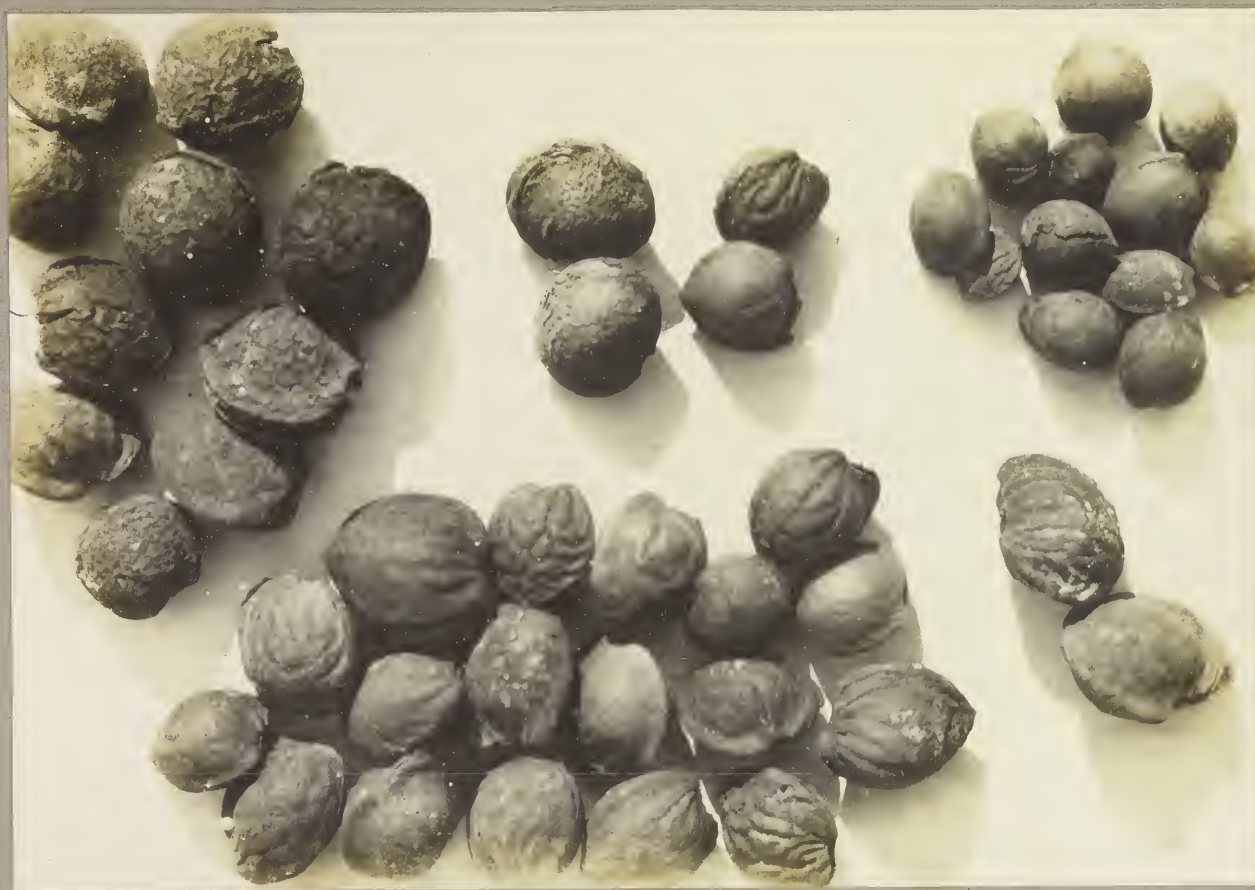
No. 13091. "Amygdalus potanini, natural size. A wild peach of the davidiana type, found on rocky mountain slopes at elevations from 4000 to 7000 feet. Of value especially as a stock for stone fruits. Material sent under Nos. 1223 (SPI No. 39899), 2145a, (SPI No. 40006), 2146a (SPI No. 40008), and 2147a (SPI No. 40009). This peach is locally called 'Mao tao', meaning 'hairy peach'."

Frank N. Meyer, Lan tsai, Kansu, China, November 3, 1914.



No. 13092. "Amygdalus potanini. A wild and rugged mountain-country where among the scrub on the stony and rocky slopes many shrubs of Potanin's peaches may be found, in company with *Loniceras*, *Philadelphus*, *Viburnums*, *Hippophae salicifolia*, several species of *Prunus*, and others. Seeds from this locality sent under No. 2147a, SPI No. 40009."

Frank N. Meyer, near Pao dji, Kansu, China, November 9, 1914.



No. 13093. "Amygdalus tangutica, natural size. Seeds of the Tangutian almond showing the remarkable variation in size and form. These almonds possess bitter kernels and are edible only after they have been boiled. They may prove to be valuable as factors in certain hybridization experiments, trying to create hardier almonds of a bush type. Chinese name 'Yeh hsiao hsing', meaning 'wild small apricot'; also 'Mao tao'r', meaning 'hairy peach'."

Frank N. Meyer, Siku, Kansu, China, November 15, 1914.



No. 13094. "Amygdalus tangutica, natural size. A branch with leaves of the Tangutian almond, showing the small foliage, the thorny terminal branchlets and the compressed, dense habitus. Material sent under Nos. 1222 (SPI No. 39898), 1242 (dead on receipt), 2148a, (SPI No. 40010), and 2149a, (SPI No. 40011)."

Frank N. Meyer, Lan tsai, Kansu, China, November 3, 1914.



No. 13095. "Amygdalus tangutica. A large bush of the Tangutian almond, lodging in the crevasses of a mighty rock. Such a situation proves the remarkable drouth-resistant qualities this almond seems to possess."

Frank N. Meyer, Lan tsai, Kansu, China, October 29, 1914.



No. 13096. "Amygdalus tangutica. A very tall and vigorous specimen of the Tangutian almond, found at the base of rocky and pebbly cliffs and apparently not suffering from lack of soil moisture. Height about 25 feet; compare explorer beneath with general outlines."

Frank N. Meyer, Lan tsai, Kansu, China, October 29, 1914.



No. 13097. "Amygdalus tangutica. Bushes of the Tangutian almond, rooted in the pebbly rocks and over-hanging the gateway to the village of Lan tsai. Many dried-up fruits were found among the boulders, but they all proved to be empty, ground squirrels and other rodents having carried off the good ones. We employed several boys in hunting for these squirrel caches, where several hundred good stones were obtained. Material sent under Nos. 1222 (SPI 39898), 2148a (SPI No. 40010) and 2149a (SPI No. 40011)."

Frank N. Meyer, Lan tsai, Kansu, China, October 29, 1914.



No. 13098. "Amygdalus tangutica. General view of the village of Lan tsai, built entirely in Tibetan style of architecture. In the foreground may be seen persimmon trees which were loaded with their gorgeous orange-red fruits. The country is semi-arid in general, but some of the mountain valleys enjoy a higher rainfall than others do. A. tangutica and A. potanini occur around this village."

Frank N. Meyer, Lan tsai, Kansu, China, October 29, 1914.



No. 13099. "Amygdalus tangutica. Wild and rugged mountains where on the lower slopes various species of Amygdalus are found, like A. tangutica, A. persica and A. potanini. In the higher altitudes one finds firs, spruces, red-barked birches, poplars, and as undergrowth, a small bamboo (Arundinaria nitida)."

Frank N. Meyer, near Kagoba, Kansu, China, October 30, 1914.



No. 13100. "Ziziphus sativa. A plantation of the 'Ta yuan' jujube, beneath which maize has been planted, which is rather too tall a crop for jujubes, as it shuts out the air and the light to a greater extent than jujubes can stand."

Frank N. Meyer, 'Pai hsiang chen, Shansi, China, August 10, 1914.

Negative Numbers 13001 to 13100.

- A -

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| Amygdalus davidiana. | 13020 |
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| " " | 13083 |
| " " | 13084 |
| " persica. | 13086 |
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| " " | 13088 |
| " " | 13089 |
| " " | 13090 |
| " " | 13042 |
| " " | 13099 |
| " pctanini. | 13091 |
| " " | 13092 |
| " " | 13099 |
| " tangutica. | 13093 |
| " " | 13094 |
| " " | 13095 |
| " " | 13096 |
| " " | 13097 |
| " " | 13098 |
| " " | 13099 |
| Arundinaria phragmitis. | 13011 |

- B -

Brassica oleracea caulic-rapa. 13016

- C -

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| Cart | 13018 |
| " | 13021 |
| Castanea mollissima | 13001 |
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| Crataegus pinnatifida. | 13071 |
| " " | 13072 |
| " " | 13073 |
| " " | 13074 |
| " " | 13075 |
| " " | 13076 |
| " " | 13077 |
| Cucurbita pepo. | 13015 |

- D -

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| Diospyros kaki. | 13023 |
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| " " | 13059 |
| " " | 13060 |
| " lotus. | 13043 |
| " " | 13057 |
| " " | 13059 |

- I -

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| Ice House. | 13017 |
| " " | 13018 |

- J -

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| Jasminum nudiflorum | 13080 |
| Juglans sp. | 13079 |

- P -

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|--------------------------|-------|
| Phaseolus aureus | 13019 |
| Phyllostachys pubescens. | 13082 |
| Pinus sinensis. | 13010 |
| Populus simonii | 13009 |
| " tomentosa. | 13022 |
| Prunus pseudocerasus. | 13012 |
| " " | 13013 |
| " tomentosa. | 13014 |
| " triloba | 13081 |
| Pyrus chinensis. | 13030 |
| " " | 13031 |
| " " | 13032 |

- P - (Cont'd.)

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|---------------------------|-------|
| Pyrus chinensis (Cont'd.) | 13033 |
| " " | 13034 |
| " sinensis. | 13035 |
| " " | 13036 |
| " " | 13037 |
| " " | 13038 |
| " " | 13039 |
| " " | 13040 |
| " " | 13041 |

- Z -

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| Ziziphus sativa. | 13062 |
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| " " | 13067 |
| " " | 13068 |
| " " | 13069 |
| " " | 13070 |
| " " | 13100 |
| " " var. spinosa. | 13061 |
| " " " | 13085 |

